

Notes on the Colydiidae (Coleoptera) of the Ivory Coast

by

Stanislaw Adam ŚLIPIŃSKI *

With 8 figures

ABSTRACT

27 species of Colydiidae are recorded from Ivory Coast. A new genus, *Emilka* with type species *E. rotundata* sp. n., and following new species are described: *Aprostoma pulawskii*, *Microprius mirabilis*, *Pseudobothridères addendus*. *Teredolaemus heinzei* nom. nov. is proposed for *T. pilosus* Heinze, 1943 nec Hinton, 1941. The tribe Coxelini Seidlitz is synonymized with Synchitini Erichson.

This paper records Colydiidae collected in Ivory Coast by Dr. Ivan Löbl¹. The mentioned material is deposited in the Muséum d'histoire naturelle of Geneva, some duplicate specimens also in the author's own collection.

Almost all species of Colydiidae are associated with trees and found either beneath bark or in tunnels bored in bark or wood by Scolytidae and Platypodidae. The specimens of Ivory Coast were found under bark of logs, several also in light traps. The life history of Afrotropical species is hardly known and feeding habits have been recorded in very few cases only (BROWNE 1962; ROBERTS 1968; 1969; POPE 1955, 1961). The colydiid fauna of whole Africa, as known at present, consists of some 170 species assigned to 46 genera; 27 species are recorded in the present paper.

The author wishes to express his grateful thanks to Dr. I. Löbl for giving him, the opportunity to study this interesting collection.

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* Institut of Forest and Wood Protection, Station of Formation and Protection of Forest Ecosystems, Stara Brda Pilska 2, 77-208 Pietrzykowo, Poland.

GEMPYLODINI

Mecedanum auberti (Fairmaire, 1882)

Material: Parc du Banco, 18.III.77, I. Löbl, 4 specimens.

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Ghana, Cameroon, Uganda, Angola, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Zaire, Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Mecedanum giganteum (Kraatz, 1895)

Material: Adiopodiumé, 4.III.77, I. Löbl, 1 specimen.

Distribution: Uganda, Ghana, Angola, Congo Brazzaville, Zaire, Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Aprostoma sp.

Material: Man, 3 km west Sangouiné, 10.III.77, I. Löbl, 1 specimen.

Note: specimen without head and pronotum, but probably belongs to *A. reitteri* (Kraatz).

Aprostoma pulawskii sp. n. (Figs. 1-3)

Body strongly elongate, slender, convex, dark-brown to black.

Head slightly transverse to subquadrate, slightly narrowed from behind eyes to anterior clypeal margin which is rounded medially with obtuse lateral angles; frons and vertex flat, regularly punctured, punctures somewhat larger on vertex than on frons, 2-4 diameters apart, spaces smooth; lateral ridges feebly raised from anterior margin of eyes at vertex; transverse occipital ridge absent (fig. 1).

Pronotum strongly elongate (70: 25); anterior margin arcuate; anterior angles obtuse; pronotum widest at one-fourth from anterior margin, narrowed to hind margin where is abruptly widened at raised hind border; disk with fully developed median sulcus, densely punctured, punctures on disk of two sizes, coarse slightly elongate punctures as coarse as those on vertex separated by one diameter, interspaces with minute, round punctures, separated by 1-3 diameters.

Elytra nearly 5 × as long as their combined width, striato-punctate, with alternate intervals somewhat raised at posterior third; elytra widened at anterior third, narrowed thence to a point before middle and widened from this point to greatest width at base of apical declivity, then narrowed to rounded apical margins; intervals between striae impunctate, faintly reticulate; intervals I and V raised to apical margin, interval III raised from base to apical declivity, VII and IX stopping at middle of apical declivity.

Legs: protibia: fig. 3, protarsus with segment I much shorter than segments II-IV together.

Length 7-11 mm, width 0.9-1.2 mm.

Sexual differences: the female can scarcely be distinguished from the male except for the sculpture of the penultimate abdominal segment. In the male the punctures are coarser and closer than those of the preceding segments while in the female they are similarly sculptured.

Material: Holotype, Adiopodoumé, 6.III.77, I. Löbl.

Paratypes: Zaire, Eala, XII.1934, J. Ghesquière (1 ♀, Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium).

Cameroon, Conradt, ex coll. Kraatz (3 ♂; 2 ♀ in Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde, German Democratic Rep.).

Comparative notes: *A. pulawskii* is similar to *glabriceps* (Kolbe) and *anguliceps* Pope, and occupies a rather intermediate position between these species. Unlike *glabriceps*, the lateral ridges are feebly raised, and protibia has distinct lateral teeth (fig. 3).

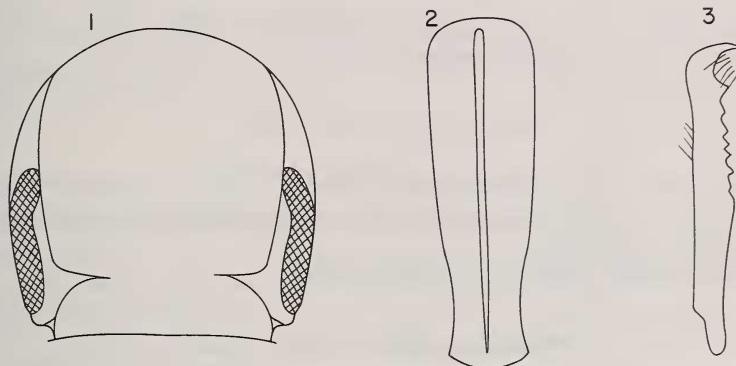


FIG. 1-3.

Aprostoma pulawskii sp. n., 1: head; 2: pronotum; 3: protibia, lateral view.

in *pulawskii*. From *anguliceps* it may be separated by only slightly raised lateral ridges, absence of occipital ridge, and by short I tarsal segment, which is shorter than segments II-IV together.

Dedicated to Professor Dr. Wojciech J. Pulawski of the Natural History Museum in Wrocław, Poland.

SYNCHITINI

Synchitini Erichson, 1845: 254. — DAJOZ 1977: 39, 49

Coxelini Seidlitz, 1888: 56. — DAJOZ 1977: 39, 86, syn. n.

The traditional differences between these two tribes are very inexact. For example in DAJOZ 1977:

Coxelini — Tête et pronotum couverts d'une punctuation grosse, mamelonnée. Apophyse prosternale large et tronquée en arrière.

Synchitini — Tête et pronotum à ponctuation simple, tout au plus rugueuse. Apophyse prosternale de forme différente.

This classification was based only on European species and genera and breaks down when applied to the whole family. For instance the genus *Neotrichus* Sharp was assigned to Synchitini based on the *N. hispidus* Sharp from Japan. This species is finely

sculptured but *N. serratus* Sharp or *N. foveatus* Pope are very strongly tuberculate, more than the species of the type genus of Coxelini-*Coxelus* Latr.

Because the dorsal sculpture is different in species of one genus, and the sculpture of head and pronotum is the one of most variable feature of Colydiidae with distinct correlation to species habitats, Coxelini must be included in Synchitini in ERICHSON's sense. During further studies probably some genera will removed from this largest tribe (100 genera, 700 species) to separate tribes.

Mamakius conradti (Grouvelle, 1914)

Material: Man, 3 km west Sangouiné, 10.III.77, I. Löbl, 1 spec.

Distribution: Africa (without Palearctic part).

Pubala granulosa Pope, 1953

Material: Man, 3 km west Sangouiné, 10.III.77, I. Löbl, 22 specimens; Adiopodoumé, 6-23.III.77, I. Löbl, 6 specimens; Man, station ORSTOM at Man, 8-10.III.77, light trap I. Löbl, 3 specimens.

Distribution: Zaire, Ghana, Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Pubala squamifera Grouvelle, 1902

Material: Man, 3 km west Sangouiné, 10.III.77, I. Löbl, 4 specimens.

Distribution: Tanganyika, Uganda, Ghana, Zaire, Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Cicones africanus Grouvelle, 1905

Material: Man, station ORSTOM at Man, 8-10.III.77, light trap I. Löbl, 4 specimens.

Distribution: Spanish Guinea, Senegal, Ghana, Zaire, Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Cicones minor Pope, 1954

Material: Man, 3 km west de Sangouiné, 10.III.77, I. Löbl, 8 specimens; Adiopodoumé, 6-23.III.77, I. Löbl, 1, specimen; Man, Cascade near Man, 9.III.77, I. Löbl, 30 specimens.

Distribution: Angola, Ghana, Zaire, Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Synchita impressa Wollaston, 1867

Material: Man, Cascade near Man, 9.III.77, I. Löbl, 2 specimens.

Distribution: Cape Verde Is., Tanganyika, Zaire, Ghana, Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Synchita fairmairei Grouvelle, 1899

Material: Adiopodoumé, 3-9.III.77, I. Löbl, 1 specimen; Man, station ORSTOM near Man, 8-10.III.77, light-trap I. Löbl, 1 specimen.

Distribution: Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Cameroon, S. Rhodesia, Ghana, Ivory Coast (patr. n.), Zaire.

Synchita sp.

Material: Adiopodoumé, 20.III.77, I. Löbl, 1 specimen.

Note: probably a new species but its identity must be confirmed on larger material.

Microprius confusus Grouvelle, 1908

Material: Man, 3 km west de Sangouiné, 10.III.77, I. Löbl, 1 specimen; Adiopodoumé, 10.23.III.77., I. Löbl, 9 specimens.

Distribution: Tanganyika, S. Rhodesia, Cape Province, Angola, Uganda, Kenya, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, San Thomé, Ghana, Zaire, Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Microprius mirabilis sp. n. (Figs. 4-6)

Body dark-fuscous with explanate lateral sides of pronotum more or less testaceous.

Head: anterior clypeal margin straight medially with large lateral denticles (fig. 4), surface with shallow tubercles, each tubercle slightly smaller than facets of eyes, 1-2 diameters apart; granules of frons and vertex similar to those of clypeus, somewhat larger, 2-3 diameters apart, arranged in vague pattern involving interconnected polygons; antenna 11-segmented (fig. 5).

Pronotum transverse (25-40); anterior margin rounded medially, not bordered; anterior angles strongly prominent, acute, posterior ones nearly rectangular; lateral

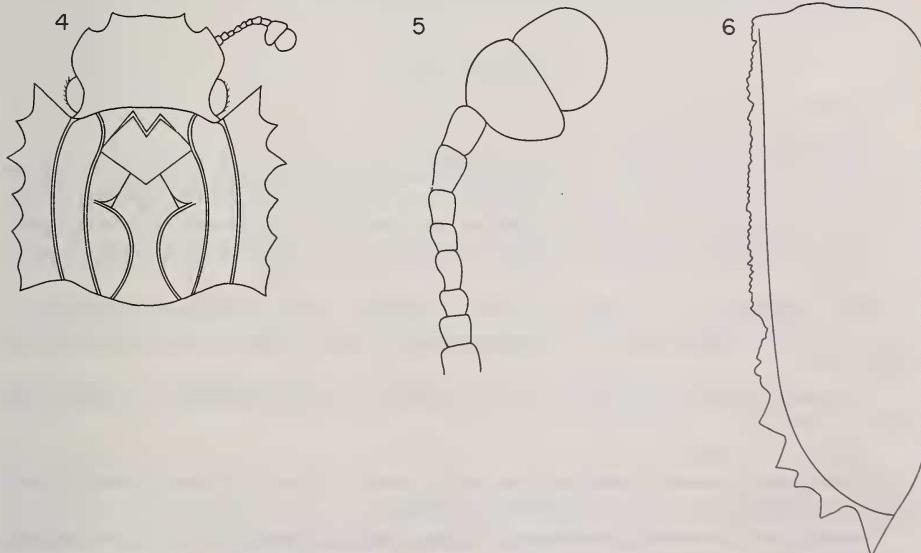


FIG. 4-6.

Microprius mirabilis sp. n., 4: head; 5: antenna; 6: elytra.

borders widely explanate, dentate; disk with well developed carinae (fig. 4), intervals between carinae with shallow close-set tubercles.

Elytra as broad as pronotum, nearly $1.5 \times$ as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal two-thirds, narrowing apically; lateral borders widely explanate, strongly dentate in apical third, apicosutural angle produced; each elytron with 4 strongly raised carinae, carina I raised from base to apex, carina II, III developed from base and ending apically at about one-sixth from apex, carina IV beginning just behind shoulders, increasing in prominence and forming explanate apical margin of elytron; striae between carinae punctured, punctures coarse, 1,5 diameter apart.

Ventral side: sternum and ventrites coarsely, densely tuberculate; femoral lines absent.

Length 2.8 mm, width 1.5 mm.

Material: Holotype (sex not determined) Adiopodoumé, 3-9.III.77, I. Löbl.

Comparative notes: The strongly dentate pronotal and elytral borders distinguishes this species from all known species of *Microprius*.

Bitoma lyctiformis Wollaston, 1867

Material: Parc du Banco, 12, 18.III.77, I. Löbl, 3 specimens; Adiopodoumé, 4, 18-23.III.77, light-trap, I. Löbl, 3 specimens.

Distribution: Tanganyika, Angola, Nigeria, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Zanzibar, Cape Verde Is., Spanish Guinea, Zaire, Ghana, Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Lasconotus tuberculifrons (Pope, 1953)

Material: Parc du Banco, 19.III.77, I. Löbl, 1 specimen.

Distribution: Zaire (Yangambi), Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Emilka gen. n.

Gender — feminine.

Type-species: *E. rotundata* sp. n.

This genus belongs to the Synchitini and is habitually very closely related to *Colobicus* Latr. From this genus it differs in having antennae with segment III only slightly longer than wide, well developed femoral lines on metasternum and shortly pubescent eyes.

Body broadly-oval, convex, moderately shining; dorsal surface with short, squamiform setae.

Head transverse; eyes large, coarsely faceted, shortly pubescent; antenna 11-segmented with 2-segmented club, segment III only slightly longer than wide, as long as segment IV.

Pronotum strongly transverse, convex; lateral sides widely explanate; pronotal base entirely bordered.

Scutellum rounded, smooth.

Elytra broad, convex; each elytron with 9 rows of striae punctures; intervals flat, wide, each with a row of short, squamiform setae.

Ventral side: antennal grooves long, reaching about to level of hind borders of eyes; procoxal cavities nearly closed behind; prosternal process wide, flat, widened apically; metasternum with fully developed femoral lines; ventrite I with lines short, indistinct.

Legs: protibia without apical tooth; tarsi 4-segmented.

Emilka rotundata sp. n. (Figs. 7-8)

Body broadly-oval, dark-fuscous to nearly black, borders of pronotum and elytra, legs and antennae testaceous.

Head transverse; anterior clypeal margin scarcely emarginate medially, surface flat, sparsely punctured, setigerous punctures of various sizes, 1-2 diameters apart;

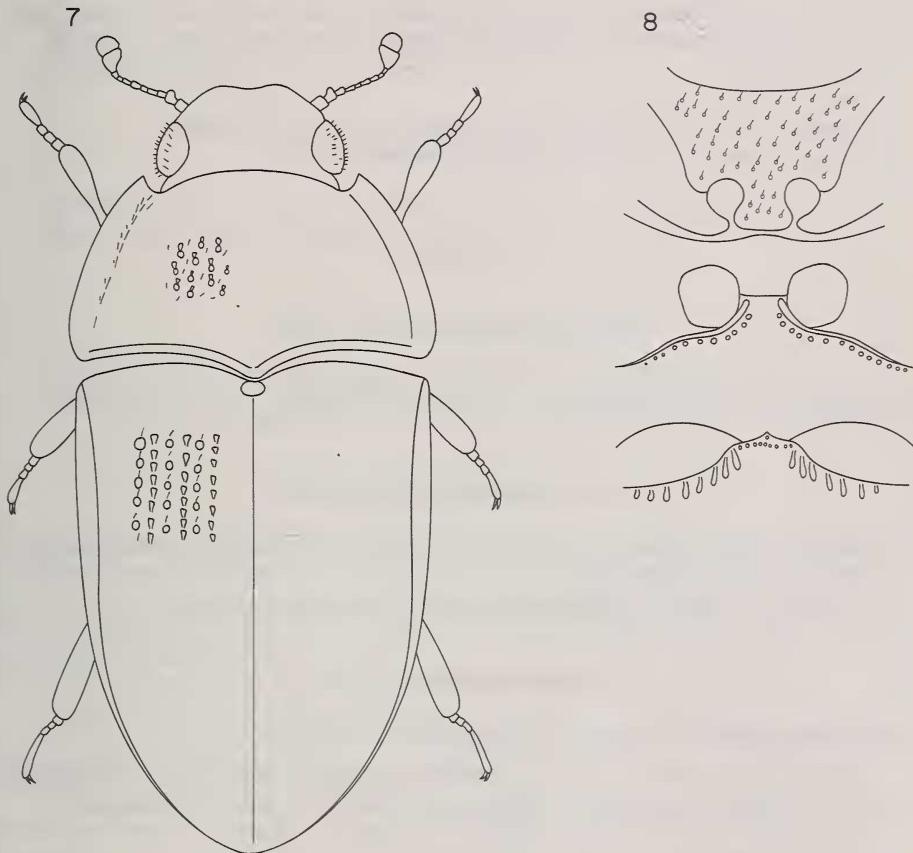


FIG. 7, 8.
Emilka rotundata, gen. sp. n., 7: dorsal view; 8: sternum.

front and vertex slightly convex, finely granulose and setose; setae of two sizes, partly large and wide, distinctly squamiform, and between them others smaller and much slender; eyes large, coarsely faceted, shortly pubescent; antenna 11-segmented with 2-segmented club, segment III slightly longer than wide, as long as segment IV (fig. 7).

Pronotum strongly transverse (47: 90), widest at base, narrowed at anterior margin; anterior margin sinuate laterally, not bordered; anterior angles prominent, acute;

lateral margin arcuate, not dentate, with short, squamiform setae; pronotal base produced medially near scutellum, scarcely sinuate laterally, entirely bordered; disk convex, sculptured as vertex but with slightly larger granules separated by 1-2 diameters, each granule with squamiform setae, spaces between granules with short, semirecumbent darker setae.

Scutellum transverse, rounded, smooth.

Elytra oval (120: 100), widest at middle; each elytron with 9 rows of striae punctures (punctures larger in lateral rows than in median rows), striae punctures separated longitudinally by 1-1.5 diameter, interspaces with short, narrow, dark seta; intervals wide, each with a row of squamiform, recumbent setae.

Sternum: fig. 8.

Length 4.1 mm, width 2.5 mm.

Material: Holotype, Man, 3 km west Sangouiné, 10.III.77, I. Löbl.

Paratypes: same data as holotype, 2 specimens.

TEREDINI

Teredomorphus glaber (Kraatz, 1895)

Material: Parc du Banco, 5.III.77, I. Löbl, 5 specimens.

Distribution: Ghana, Cameroon, Zaire, Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Teredomorphus rufipes (Kraatz, 1895)

Material: Parc du Banco, 5, 18-19.III.77, I. Löbl, 156 specimens; Adiopodoumé, 10-14.III.77, I. Löbl, 1 specimen.

Distribution: Togo, Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast (patr. n.), Zaire.

Teredolaemus heinzei nom. nov.

Teredolaemus pilosus Heinze, 1943: 99, nec Hinton, 1941: 136.

Material: Parc du Banco, 18.III.77, I. Löbl, 2 specimens; Man, 3 km west Sangouiné, 10.III.77, I. Löbl, 5 specimens; Adiopodoumé, 6.III.77, I. Löbl, 1 specimen.

Distribution: Abyssinia, Zaire, Ghana, Ivory Coast (patr. n.)

Note: the name *Teredolaemus pilosus* Heinze is preoccupied by *T. pilosus* Hinton, therefore the new name *T. heinzei* is here proposed for the HEINZE's species.

BOTHRIDERINI

Shekarus ornatus Pope, 1961

Material: Adiopodoumé, 4, 6, 20.III.77, I. Löbl, 14 specimens; Parc du Banco, 5.III.77, I. Löbl, 2 specimens; Man, 3 km west Sangouiné, 10.III.77, I. Löbl, 2 specimens.

Distribution: Ghana, Zaire, Tanganyika, Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Machlotes angustatus Grouvelle, 1914

Material: Man 3 km west Sangouiné, 10.III.77, I. Löbl, 1 specimen.

Distribution: Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, Angola, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zaire, Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Machlotes mayumbe Malkin, 1953

Material: Man, 3 km west Sangouiné, 10.III.77, I. Löbl, 1 specimen.

Distribution: Zaire, Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Machlotes houkae Malkin, 1953

Material: Man, 3 km west Sangouiné, 10.III.77, I. Löbl, 1 specimen.

Distribution: Kenya, Tanganyika, Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Cosmorthorax conradti Kraatz, 1895

Material: Man, 3 km west Sangouiné, 10.III.77, I. Löbl, 1 specimen.

Distribution: N. W. Rhodesia, Angola, Zaire, Tanganyika, Ivory Coast (patr. n.).

Pseudobothrideres addendus sp. n.

This species is very similar to *P. conradsi* Pope in having pronotum finely punctured and elytral intervals III and V not joined at base. From that species, *P. addendus* may be separated by the following characters: anterior margin of median pronotal tubercle more oval and distinctly emarginate (rounded in *conradsi*), strongly raised sutural interval, and apically joined intervals IV and V.

Others characters as in *P. conradsi* Pope (POPE 1959: 147, fig. 5).

Length 3.25-5.1 mm, width 1.3-1.8 mm.

Material: Holotype, Upper Volta, Ouagadougou, II.71, P. C. Fernandez (Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium).

Paratypes: Ivory Coast, Abengourou, ex coll. Breuning, 3 specimens (MRAC, Tervuren); Man, 3 km west Sangouiné, 10.III.77, I. Löbl, 2 specimens.

PYCNOMERINI***Pycnomerus* sp.**

Material: Adiopodoumé, 4.III.77, I. Löbl, 1 specimen.

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